

P O R T E R | S C O T T

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

William E. Camy, SBN 291397

Alison J. Southard, SBN 335716

350 University Avenue, Suite 200

Sacramento, California 95825

TEL: 916.929.1481

FAX: 916.927.3706

wcamy@porterscott.com

asouthard@porterscott.com

OFFICE OF COUNTY COUNSEL

COUNTY OF BUTTE

Brad J. Stephens, SBN 212246

25 County Center Drive

Oroville, CA 95965

TEL: (530) 538-7621

FAX: (530) 538-6891

bstephens@buttecounty.net

Attorneys for Defendant, BUTTE COUNTY



**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CANNON HUGH DANIELS, deceased;
decedent's wife, ARIELE ROSTAMO aka
ARIELE NELSON; decedent's mother,
SUSAN ADELL DANIELS; and decedent's
father, JOSEPH ALBERT DANIELS, IV,
individually,

Case No.: 2:21-cv-0277 JAM-JDP

**STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER FOR
STANDARD LITIGATION**

Plaintiff,

vs.

CALIFORNIA FORENSIC MEDICAL
GROUP, INC., WELLPATH
MANAGEMENT, INC., BUTTE COUNTY,
S. Parker, D. Brownfield, Sergeant Turner,
Sergeant Behlke, Deputy Darnell, Deputy
Smith, Deputy Yee, Deputy Bazan, Deputy
Thornton, Sergeant Mell, Deputy Lazurenko,
Deputy LaRue, Deputy Ogden, Deputy
Mayfield, Deputy Davis, Deputy Tauscher and
Lt. Jarrod Agurkis, SACRAMENTO
COUNTY, Officer McKersie, Sergeant Bunn,
Sergeant Jenkins, Officer Rickett, Lieutenant
Hodgkins, Officer Gailey, Officer Tallman,
Officer Pomosson, and Officer Folena
Defendants.

/ Complaint Filed: 02/11/2021

1 1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

2 Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential,
3 proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any
4 purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to
5 and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this
6 Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection
7 it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to
8 confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in
9 Section 12.3, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information
10 under seal; Local Rule 141 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be
11 applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

12 2. DEFINITIONS

13 2.1 Challenging Party: A Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or
14 items under this Order.

15 2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: Information (regardless of how it is generated,
16 stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
17 26(c).

18 2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well as their
19 support staff).

20 2.4 Designating Party: A Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces
21 in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL.”

22 2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: All items or information, regardless of the medium or
23 manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts,
24 and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

25 2.6 Expert: A person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the
26 litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in
27 this action.

1 2.7 House Counsel: Attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. House Counsel does
2 not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

3 2.8 Non-Party: Any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity not
4 named as a Party to this action.

5 2.9 Outside Counsel of Record: Attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action but are
6 retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on behalf of that party
7 or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

8 2.10 Party: Any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants,
9 retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

10 2.11 Producing Party: A Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in
11 this action.

12 2.12 Professional Vendors: Persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g.,
13 photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or
14 retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

15 2.13 Protected Material: Any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as
16 “CONFIDENTIAL.”

17 2.14 Receiving Party: A Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing
18 Party.

19 3. SCOPE

20 The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined
21 above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts,
22 summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by
23 Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material. However, the protections conferred by this
24 Stipulation and Order do not cover the following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain
25 at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a
26 Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of
27 the public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to
28 the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the

information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

4. DURATION

Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

(a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed “CONFIDENTIAL.” After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the “CONFIDENTIAL” legend to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

(b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony.

(c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL.” If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

1 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

2 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality
3 at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality designation is necessary to
4 avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay
5 of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to
6 mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

7 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process by
8 providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To
9 avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge
10 to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The
11 parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly
12 (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of
13 service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the
14 confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the
15 designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain
16 the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge
17 process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party
18 is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

19 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention, the
20 Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Civil Local Rule 230 (and in
21 compliance with Local Rule 141, if applicable) within 21 days of the initial notice of challenge or within 14
22 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will not resolve their dispute, whichever is
23 earlier. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has
24 complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the
25 Designating Party to make such a motion including the required declaration within 21 days (or 14 days, if
26 applicable) shall automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged designation. In
27 addition, the Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality designation at any time if
28 there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a deposition transcript or any

portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to file a motion to retain confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the court rules on the challenge.

7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

(a) The Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

(b) The officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

1 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably
2 necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”
3 (Exhibit A);

4 (d) The court and its personnel;

5 (e) Court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and
6 Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the
7 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

8 (f) During their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably
9 necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), unless
10 otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony
11 or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter and
12 may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order.

13 (g) The author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other
14 person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

15 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER
16 LITIGATION

17 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure
18 of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” that Party must:

19 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy
20 of the subpoena or court order;

21 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other
22 litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order.
23 Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

24 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the
25 Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

26 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court
27 order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” before a
28 determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the

Designating Party's permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

9. A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL." Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

(b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:

(1) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

(2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

(3) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party

1 must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best
 2 efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom
 3 unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to
 4 execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

5 11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED
 6 MATERIAL

7 When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material
 8 is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set
 9 forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever
 10 procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege
 11 review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on
 12 the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work
 13 product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted
 14 to the court.

15 12. MISCELLANEOUS

16 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its
 17 modification by the court in the future.

18 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no Party
 19 waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any
 20 ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on
 21 any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

22 12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a court
 23 order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record in
 24 this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply
 25 with Local Rule 141. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing
 26 the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to Local Rule 141, a sealing order will issue
 27 only upon a request establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret,
 28 or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material

under seal pursuant to Local Rule 141(b) is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the information in the public record pursuant to Local Rule 141(e) unless otherwise instructed by the court.

13. FINAL DISPOSITION

Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in this subdivision, “all Protected Material” includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

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IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

Date: August 30, 2022

PORTER | SCOTT
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

By /S/ Alison J. Southard
William E. Camy
Alison J. Southard
Attorneys for Defendants COUNTY OF BUTTE

Date: August 30, 2022

ANDREW E. BAKOS & ASSOCIATES, P.C.,

By /S/ Andrew E. Bakos (As Approved on 8/30/22)
Andrew E. Bakos
Attorney for Plaintiffs

Date: August 30, 2022

D.B. HILL, A PROFESSIONAL LAW CORPORATION

By /S/ Dennis B. Hill (As Approved on 8/30/22)
Dennis B. Hill
Attorney for Plaintiffs

Date: August 30, 2022

THE LAW OFFICES OF JEROME M. VARANINI

By /S/ Jerome M. Varanini (As Approved on 8/30/22)
Jerome M. Varanini
Attorney for Defendants CFMG/WELLPATH
MANAGEMENT, INC.

PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: September 1, 2022


JEREMY D. PETERSON
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____, declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California in the case of Daniels, et al. v. County of Butte, et al., 2:21-cv-00277-JAM-JDP. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint _____ [print or type full name] of _____ [print or type full address and telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____

Signature: _____